CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Office over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1840. NUMBER 52.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

Published Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, over No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year 50 cents will be added to the $2 00.—Any representation by agents or others, varying from these, must not be regarded.

When subscribers wish their papers stopped they must notify me to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent for him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other place wherever he may have ordered it until I am legally notified to the contrary.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—For three insertions, 12 lines or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding nine, $1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, $1 25; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, $1 50; one sixth part of the above prices for each insertion after the three first.

Agricultural Department.

Manures and their Application.

We have spoken of fish as having been formerly used for manure—two alewives were placed in a hill of corn or of potatoes—this practice prevailed on the cape and *in the vicinity* of Taunton. We are inclined to believe that people now make better use of alewives. Farmers now who live near the sea board are much in the practice of hauling sea-weed from the coast and spreading it on their lands or placing it in the compost heap.

Seaweed is an excellent material, and we advise our *friends* who have not tried to procure some and spread it on their *potato land*. It should not be confined to the hill, but should be spread over the whole ground and ploughed under. This manure may often be procured in winter when but little else can be done, and near large towns it is an object to procure it for the raising of potatoes that are not willing to multiply much unless they have a fit bed to lie in. Potatoes are quite an object with the farmer who lives near a great market.

At this season we are not pleased to see barn-yard manures thrown about and exposed to the frost. If it could be thrown from the cattle into a pit to remain there during winter, much would be saved.—Cattle that lie loose will make manure in greater quantities and of better quality than those that stand on plank floors from which it must be thrown daily.

Ashes of all kinds are valuable, and cold weather is the time to save them.—When we can purchase pot ash, for making soap, at seven or eight cents per lb. we should save all our ashes for the field and save too the labor of setting up leaches to obtain lie from them. Ashes are excellent on all dry soils—we know not of a single exception to this rule when they are applied in a proper manner. Good leached ashes are worth about half the price of unleached; in some cases where we do not want them to hasten the decomposition of the vegetable matter in the soil they are worth more than half price.

The Town of Lynn.

Lynn received its present name in 1637—it was called before that time Saugust. We are told the name of Lynn was given on account of Mr. Whiting who came from the town of *Lynn Regis*, or King's Lynn, in Norfolk County, England. The economical record of the court in 1637 which records this change of name consists of four words, "Saugust is called Lin."—The Indian name of the river west of the town is Saugus. Swampscott is on the eastern extremity, and it still retains its name.

Lynn is the oldest town in Essex county except Salem, and was settled in 1629. The first white inhabitants, it is said, were Edmund Ingalls, and his brother Francis Ingalls. Edmund came from Lincolnshire. He was a farmer, and settled in the eastern part of the town, near a small pond in Fayette street. The spot where he dwelt is still pointed out by his descendants.

The brother of Edmund was a tanner, and lived at Swampscott. He built his tannery on Humphrey's brook—the vats were open till 1825—this was the first tannery in New England. Perhaps this is the reason why Lynn has always taken the lead in making shoes. The first settlers found this part of the country inhabited by a tribe of Indians of a great nation called Aberginians—their settlements were bounded by the two rivers, Charles and Merrimac. The old Sachem's name was *Nanepashemet*, or, The New Moon, who was killed about 1619, but the government was contiaued by his queen called Squaw Sachem. Thus the old French rule, the Salique law, which excludes females, did not prevail here.

The whole town contains 9,360 acres. The South East part is an excellent tract of salt marsh. The first settlers seemed to have all things here in common. Their government was truly a democracy. All the inhabitants assembled four times a year to pass laws for the government of the town—their cattle were all turned out in a drove together, and were watched by a man who was called from his office hayward—the sheep, goats, and swine were turned together on to Nahant beach where they were tended by a shepherd.

Land speculators, or jobbers, were known as early as this settlement, and Nahant was sold *several times* by one Black William. A fence of rails was put across the beach near Nahant to keep out the wolves. In autumn the swine were turned into the woods to fatten on nuts and acorns. The people divided off the grass lots yearly, and then drew lots for them. They would not wait so long for a division of property as Mr. Brownson has proposed—they thought it more equitable to divide every year than to suffer any old miser to hoard up more than an equal share for three fourths of a century.

The grass that grew naturally on the meadows and marshes was a great convenience to the first settlers, and there were more farmers at Lynn than in any of the other early settlements. Mr. Johnson, a writer of the early times, says, "the chiefest corne they planted, before they had plowes, was Indian grain; and let no man make a jest at pumpkins, for with this food the Lord was pleased to feed his people to their good content till corne and cattell were increased."

They raised barley and wheat, and made malt beer—they for a long time pounded their corn by hand in a log hollowed out for the purpose—a mortar on a large scale—they raised flax which they rotted in a pond that is still called flax pond.

Their first huts were cheap constructions, chimnies made with cross sticks, cob fashion. Afterwards the fashion prevailed of building two stories high in front and one story in the rear, as we find people have done in many places till within a few years. The windows were small and opened outwards on hinges, and the glass panes were small and cut in diamond form, with lead sashes.

All the houses were set facing to the south let the roads run as they would, and it was a rule to set them exacly square with the sun at noon, for this saved the expense of time pieces to warn the people when to eat—and exactly twelve at noon was the time they considered it proper for all to be hungry and take dinner,—but it should be recollected these people rose before nine o'clock in the morning.

Now of the other matters relating to Lynn—her extensive shoe and boot factories—her most beautiful Nahant beach—her hotels and her synagogues—are they not written for the next number of our paper because we have not room in this?

It is stated in the Troy (N. Y.) Mail, that American ploughs have lately been introduced into Turkey. A gentleman in New Jersey this summer sent out a *patent Plough*. It has been much admired by the Board of Agriculture there, to whom it was presented, and the thanks of the Pacha returned to the gentleman. All the agricultural implements of the Turks are of the most clumsy and uncouth kind. The introduction of the American ploughs will create a new era in Turkish agriculture.

Pork, two years ago, was shipped in immense quantities to this market from the Buckeye state. This year Michigan has a surplus, and pork is now purchased in our city, to pack for the eastern market. [Northern Advocate, Mich.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Seed Potatoes—Cow Milking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVAOR:

Sir,—In some of the numbers of your very interesting paper, you have spoken of the different modes of planting potatoes and selecting seed. Some people cut their seed potatoes into small pieces, some cut off the seed ends and save them for planting, and use the remainder of the potato for the table or for the stye. I do not recollect that you have expressed a decided opinion on the subject, but if you have, the paper which contains it, as well as many other numbers have been lent, and that is the last that I expect to hear from them. I should like to have you a little more decided one way or the other, as you have made many experiments and have the means of hearing from various quarters of the experiments of others — Should cows be milked twice a day at this season of the year, or will once answer as well? Yours respectfully,

ENQUIRER.

Walpole, Dec. 14, 1840.

Many experiments have been made with whole potatoes for seed by the side of rows planted with cut potatoes; and with seed ends only. In the trials which we have made we have never gained anything by the cutting of our seed, though others seem to think they have gained much.

The question is no trifling one, for if the seed ends will produce as many potatoes as the whole potato, a clear gain may be realized of three fourths of the weight of seed; and this in some seasons is quite an object. Some farmers plant 20 bushels of seed to the acre—Mr. Williams who obtained the first premium some years ago, stated that he planted 80 bushels of seed on his acre!

But if we can save half of twenty bushels when potatoes are worth fifty cents per bushel in the spring, it will be an object of some consequence. One great objection to raising the potato crop lies in the expense of the seed—no crop requiring so great an outlay for this purpose. We seed an acre for the corn crop at an expense less than twenty-five cents—while we often use ten dollars worth of seed potatoes for an acre.

There are a great many varieties of the potato, and this may be a reason why trials made by seeding in different modes have produced various results. It may be that the seed end of the long reds will answer the purpose. We hope more trials will still be made and communicated for publication. We know that four or five hundred bushels may be raised on an acre without incurring ten dollars more expense than we usually do for a crop of two hundred.

In regard to milking cows twice a day much depends on circumstances. If the cow is fallow, and we intend she shall continue to give milk through the winter, it will be advisable to milk her twice a day, but cows that are to be dried this winter may as well be milked but once—they will give nearly as much, and we find far less trouble in milking. [ED.

See what Gardening has Done.

Innumerable are the advantages which mankind have derived from the horticulturists. Few would suppose that the peach (from which branched the nectarine) had its origin in the wild lime. That favyrite edible, celery, springs from a rank and acid root, denominated smallage, which grows in all sides of ditches, and in the neighborhood of the sea. The hazlenut was the ancestor of the filbert and cobnut, while the luscious plum can claim no higher source than the sloe. From the sonic crab issues the golden pippin, and the pear and cherry originally grew in the forest. The garden asparagus, which grows, though not very commonly, in stony and gravelly situations near the sea, when growing spontaneously is a diminutive plant; and none indeed but a practised eye, examining into the species which is reared by artificial culture, can discern the least resemblance. Wondrous to relate, the cauliflower, of which the broccoli is a sub-variety, derives, together with the cabbage, from the colewort; a small plant, in its natural state, and scanty leaves, nor weighing half an ounce. The Crame Maratima, which is found wild adjacent to the sea, has been improved into sea-kale; the invaluable potato is the offspring of a bitter American root of sponaneous growth; and the all tempting pine-apple descends from a fruit, which, "in foreign climates, grows wild by the side of rivulets, and under the shade of lofty trees. [Gardener's Gazette.

[Communication.]

THE EYE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—I send you the following, written in a leisure hour, for my own amusement, thinking it may perhaps interest some of your numerous readers.

In the study of Natural Theology no part is more interesting to me than that which relates to that wonderful organ, productive of so much unappreciated enjoyment—the Eye.

Mysterious as is its power to convey to the mind true images of visible objects, certainly much more so is that delicate machinery by which such an effect is produced.

The front exterior surface of the eye is called the cornea, from its resemblance to a fine shaving of horn; but it is perfectly clear and transparent. Behind is situated the aqueous humours, a watery fluid, that will run out when the eye is pricked. Next comes the iris, a curtain which shuts out all light from the eye but that which enters through a hole in its centre, called the pupil. Next, and near to the iris is placed the strongest glass of the eye, the chrystaline humour, is of a gristly substance, and of a sounder form than the aqueous, but like that, perfectly clear. The vitreous humour occupies the remainder of the body of the eye, and extends as far back as the retina, or optic nerve, which is spread over the back of the eye, to receive the image formed there by the action of the different glasses or humors on the rays that enter the eye.

All these parts so briefly alluded to are susceptible of alteration, particulary the pupil, and chrystaline humour. The latter when the eye is directed towards a distant object, flattens or becomes less round. This arrangement is absolutely necessary in order that the converging power of the humour may be lessened, so that rays coming as they do from a distance, nearly parallel, may not unite before reaching the retina. As persons grow old this humorous convexity diminishes, and hence the necessity of glasses calculated to correct this deficiency.

The changes of the pupil are oftener and easier observed, that being found to assume a dimension in faint light, equal to ten times its size at mid-day. Were it not for this curious provision, little enjoyment could be taken in riding by the "gentle light of the Moon," or "silvery stars;" nor should we be able to withstand the blaze of a bright summer sun.

To effect this accommodation of the eye to the light, a delicate muscle surrounds the pupil, which seems to be under the control of the retina, for when too much light falls on that extremely sensitive nerve, it contracts quick as thought, but when the contrary is the case, and not enough is received to render the object distinguishable, it relaxes, allowing the numberless other small fibres which run out perpendicularly from it, to contract until the pupil is sufficiently dilated.

The manner in which the eye is protected is remarkable. It is lodged in a strong socket, formed by the juncture of seven different bones, and rests upon a body of fat, of all animal substances the best adapted to its motion, comfort, and repose. It is the waste of this substance during sickness, that occasions the sunken eye so often observed in invalids. The eyebrows and eyelashes prevent the sweat and many offending bodies from entering where their presence would create disturbance.

To provide a wash for the eye which will always keep it moist a gland is situated above the outside corner. This is the fountain of our tears, and freely are its ducts thrown open when the affectionate heart sympathises with a distressed friend. At all times there is a continual flow of water from this source; it seems required to rinse off the dust and all impurities which may enter and disturb the vision. To carry off this surplus water which is collected at the inner corner of the eye by the motion of the eyelids, two outlets are found which convey it into one, by which it is emptied into the nose, where it is mostly evaporated by the warm air passing the nostrils in the act of respiration. In some persons these needful openings are closed up, and what should pass through them, is disposed of another way, much to their inconvenience.

Such is the eye—an organ which has never been rivalled in its exquisite mechanism by any of man's productions: even the telescope, the most remarkable invention in the world, is far behind it. It has no glasses of different form and constitution, like those which exist in the eye, capabable of receiving rays of light, without reflecting one, which is owing to their diminished density near their surfaces, and which structure is but in accordance with that principle of philosophy which is that rays of light will not pass from a rare into a dense medium without being partly reflected.

For which of our pleasures are we not indebted to the eye? Without an effort we may turn it and behold a landscape of variegated beauty; all the trees, hills and mountains and rivers, are in an instant painted on the mind in their exact colors and proportions. Again, we may in a still evening, gaze at the thousands of brilliant stars—those suns of other systems, and by their contemplation be led to acknowledge the greatness of Him, who created the seen and the seeing.

Poets have bestowed their praises on this servant of the soul, and I, though a homespun farmer's boy, think I can testify to the poetry of an eye when it beams with an expression which I can translate into those holy words "I love you."

With much respect, I remain your subscriber,

JOEL.

The structure and mechanism of the eye are wonderful and are alone sufficient to lead us to the contemplation of HIM who formed this mysterious organ. Without the sight of the eye, mankind would be much on a level with the clams and the oysters of the sea shore.

Bridgewater Annual Fair.

Premiums Awarded, October 7, 1840.

ON FRUIT, &C.

To D. Peckam, of Rochester, for a very large squash raised by him, weighing 150 lbs.	$2 00
Joel Peterson, of Duxbury, for a squash,	1 50
Edmund Thompson, Middleboro', 2 do.	1 25
Stetson Chandler, E. Bridgewater, 2 do.	1 00
Nahum Stetson, Bridgewater, 1 crook neck of 1839, sound and well preserved,	50
Nehemiah Cobb, Carver, for several winter squashes,	50
Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater, 12 ears of a very fine species of Indian corn,	50
Dion Bryant, Bridgewater, basket fruit,	50

Mr. Coggeshall, of New Bedford, presented a basket of very large, fair and apparently excellent apples, for which your committee would readily have recommended a premium, had they not supposed they were limited to the productions of the county of Plymouth.

Your committee hope to see, and would recommend, a more general attention to this branch of agriculture, believing it to be one of the greatest enjoyments and even delights of the Farmer and Horticulturalist.

B. BROWN, Chairman.

ON WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

1st premium to Elisaa G. Leach, of Bridgewater, for the best yoke of oxen raised in the county,	$10 00
2d premium to Perez Crocker, N. Bridgewater,	8 00
3d premium to Thomas Ames, West Bridgewater,	5 00

We have awrded 1 vol. N. E. Farmer to Newton Mitchell; 1 vol. Yankee Farmer to Warren Hackett, and 1 do. to Philander Wood.

1st premium to Warren Hackett, of Middleboro' for the best pair of working steers,	$5 00
2d do. to Ebenezer Hathaway, E. Bridgewater,	3 00

Awarded 1 vol. N. E. Farmer to Eben. Pratt, Bridgewater.

PETER SALMOND, Chairman.

ON STOCK.

Jacob Perkins, for the best fat ox,	$8 00
Gad Robinson, for the next best,	6 00
Paul Hathaway, for next best,	4 00
William Gardner, for best milch cow,	8 00
Shubael S. Lovell, for the next best,	5 00
Huldah Tribou, for the next best,	3 00
Dyer Robinson, for the best heifer,	4 00
Dion Briant, for the next best,	2 00
Josiah Bassett, for best bull,	8 00
Zephaniah Keith, for next best,	6 00
Abram Washburn, 2d, best bull calf,	4 00
Benjamin B. Howard, best heifer calf,	3 00
Thomas Howard, next best do.	2 00

Your committee would recommend the following gratuities to unsuccessful claimants: 1 vol. Yankee Farmer to Solomon Copeland, Joseph Kingman, Freeman P. Howland, Carver Washburn. 1 vol. N. E. Farmer to Josiah Whitman, Fitz. Worcester, Dwelly Fobes, Heujamin Hobart.

Mr. Hobart presented a pair of good fat oxen, but did not enter them in season to take a premium.

Mr. Forbes presented a pair of twin year old steers, which claimed the attention of your committee.

A. W. OLDAM, Chairman.

ON PLOUGHING.

1st premium Thomas Ames, of West Bridgewater, 25 minutes,	$8 00
2d do. Van R. Swift, 24 min.	6 00
3d do. Abram Washburn, 2d, 25 min.	4 00
4th do. Perez Crocker, 26 1-2 min.	3 00
5th do. Elisha G. Leach, 25 1-2 min.	2 00

They also award to Philander Wood, 1 vol. Yankee Farmer, (26 min.) To Newton Mitchell, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer, (23 min.) To Adm Alger, 1 vol. Yankee Farmer (23 min.) To Elbridge Keith, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer, (21 min.)

ABRAM WASHBURN, 2d, Ch'n.

ON PRODUCE.—WHEAT.

Charles P. Wright, Pembroke, for 45 bushels on 1 acre 3 quarters 12 rods,	$12 00
Daniel Alden, Middleborough, 29 bushels 10 qts on 1 acre 24 rods,	8 00
Ebenezer Copeland, West Bridgewater, 22 bushels 16 qts. on 1 acre 3 rods,	4 00

CORN.

Morrill Allen, Pembroke, 75 bushels 29 lbs. on 1 acre 3 rods,	$12 00
Alfred Whitman, East Bridgewater, 76 bushels on 1 acre 7 rods,	8 00
Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater, 71 bushels 47 1-2 lbs. on 1 acre,	5 00

BARLEY.

Galen Howard, West Bridgewater, 80 1-2 bushels 1 acre 30 rods,	$8 00
Thomas Ames, do. 38 bushels 1 acre,	5 00

Benj. B. Howard, do. 37½ bushels 1 acre, gratuity of 1 vol. Yankee Farmer.

Stafford Sturtevant, Halifax, 37 bushels 1 acre, gratuity of 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

OATS.

Artemas Fobes, Bridgewater, 247 bushels 3 1-2 acres 23 rods,	$7 00
Josiah Hatch, Pembroke, 109 bushels 1 acre 37 rods,	4 00

Hiram Howard, West Bridgewater, 65½ bushels 1¼ acre, 1 vol. Yankee Farmer.

WHITE BEANS.

Nahum Snell, West Bridgewater, 8 bushels 6 qts. 85 rods,	$4 00

RYE.

Martin Sprague, Hingham, 42 3-8 bushels 1 acre,	$6 00

SUGAR BEETS.

Dion Bryant, Bridg'r, 75 bush. 1-4 acre,	$5 00

Thomas Howard, West Bridgewater, 309 bushels beets, carrots, and ruta bagas, on 60 rods, gratuity 1 vol. Yankee Farmer. Ephraim Sprague, Bridgewater, 50 bushels onions, 11 rods — feet land, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

BARTH'W. BROWN, Ch'n.

DAIRY.

The parcels of butter and cheese entered for premium were not so numerous as in some former years, or as your committee could have wished. After a careful examination the committee have awarded the following premiums for Cheese.

Dexter Pratt, E. Bridg'r, 1st premium,	$5 00
Bethiah Brewster, Hanson, 2d do	3 00
Israel W. Thompson, Middleboro', 3d do.	2 00

FOR BUTTER.

Dexter Pratt, E. Bridg'r, 1st premium,	$5 00
Helen L. Bates, Bridgewater, 2d do.	3 00
Roanna P. Forbes, Bridgewater, 3d do.	2 00

Your committee regret that the butter and cheese presented for premium was not of that superior quality, generally, of which it has given them much satisfaction to remark, on some former occasions. It is the opinion of your committee that this arises in a great measure from the *kind* of salt that is used. As an improvement in this important branch of domestic industry, the committee, if they may be allowed so far as to exceed their powers, would recommend to those having charge of dairies to use none but the best Rock Salt, either Turks Island or St. Ubes. It is the opinion of many skilful and practical dairymen that the deleterious effects of the American, or of common Liverpool salt, has done more to injure the reputation of butter and cheese in this section of the country, than most other causes.

HOLMES SPRAGUE, Ch'n.

Morus Multicaulis.

By accounts from Cuba it appears that the same difficulties have been experienced there as in this country. The Noticioso states that Don Jose Magin Tarafa, having gained the premium of $500, offered by the Royal Society of Improvement to the person who should first raise 600 mulberry trees, proceeded a step further, and endeavored to supply himself with worms. Having with great difficulty procured a few eggs, he was disappointed, as they produced nothing. With the same difficulty he procured another lot, which produced 8,000,000 of very delicate worms—but this victory was of short duration, for the rains of sixteen days duration in June last, caused the death of the whole. But Don Magin, being a gentleman of intelligence and perseverance, procured in September, another lot of 6,000,000 eggs; these did not fail so badly, but when about to form the cocoons, they sickened and died in greater numbers, so that the cocoons were but few in number, and inferior in quality. Notwithstanding this unfavorable result, he made still another experiment, with a result similar to the last.

Starting Children in the World.

The following extract contains sentiments and facts which cannot be too frequently read, or too deeply impressed upon the mind:—

"Many unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Give your child a sound education, and you have enough for him. See too that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservant to the laws which govern men, and you have given him of what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better."

ANTIDOTE TO POISON. It may be important to mention, that two ounces of magnesia, mixed with about a quart of water, or the same quantity of common whitening, thrown into the stomach by any means, (the stomach pump being readiest and most preferable on such occasions,) will effectually neutralize and render inert the most active poison.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

☞ **The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.**

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscriptions.

Notice to Subscribers.

I am informed that my agent gave some Subscribers to understand that he was coming round to collect, and that the price would be but two dollars whenever he should call. My agent did very wrong in making such statements. It was without my knowledge or consent that such were made. I wish to inform all such that two dollars will be received for the last year's subscription if sent immediately to this office free of expense. My terms are and ever have been $2 in advance or 2 50 at the end of the year. I [illegible] to be understood that I [illegible], as regards the advance pay, but I do wish to be understood that if an account runs until the end of the year, and I have to send a collector after it, I shall invariably charge 2 50. Subscribers will see by the article above that by handing their money to the Postmaster, he will send it here free of expense.

All payments will be expected in future at this office.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Mrs. Kinney's Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Hannah Kinney for murder of her husband last summer in this city is now in progress before the Supreme Court held by Chief Justice Shaw, and Judges Wilde and Putnam.

The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth is all in, and her counsel are examining witnesses in her behalf. According to the testimony of Doctors Jackson and Storer, who visited Mr. Kinney in his sickness, there can be no doubt that he was poisoned. The stomach was emptied and examined by the above named gentlemen, and its contents were submitted to chemical tests by a chemist of this city, who testifies that he detected arsenic in it—that there can be no doubt of its being arsenic, &c.; but there is no direct evidence that his wife administered it—all the testimony is circumstantial.

There was much testimony to prove that she lived on good terms with her husband—it was proved that she very often called him a kind husband, and that she expressed her satisfaction that he died a good man—yet she has declared that he had the venereal disease, and she has said her husband told her if he ever should have that disease, he would destroy him-self—and we understand she intends to take the ground that he must have committed suicide, to account for the poison found in his stomach. She has exhibited [illegible] gambled, losing ten to fifteen dollars at a sitting, and that he had more than once said he should commit suicide. He was involved in his circumstances, though it seems he was in good business last summer, better than usual, he had undertaken a large and profitable job.

The testimony will all be given in the course of this day—Thursday. On the whole it is fully proved that arsenic was found in his stomach, and that it was probably the cause of his death: but it is not so clear how the arsenic came there, or who procured it. Mrs. Kinney was his nurse, and prepared nearly every thing that was taken by him—she had some assistance in the house, a young woman, who on going into the back room, near the sink found some papers laid up for kindling the fire—on one of these papers she discovered the words "poison" written twice.—A young man who kept a shop in South Boston last summer, testified that a woman called there and wanted to know what was the best article for poisoning rats—he told her [illegible] arsenic, but that [illegible] poison [illegible] [illegible] he could not [illegible] was in his hand [illegible] could not identify Mrs. Kinney, not recollecting that he had seen her before.

The government introduced some testimony to show that poison was put into a bowl of tea—a Mr. Batcheller who gave the deceased the tea, testified that he noticed something in the bottom of the bowl having the appearance of a white powder—he tasted of the tea and was quite sick for some time after. Mrs. Kinney made the tea; but there was no evidence to show conclusively that any poison was in the bowl.

We give no opinion as to the weight of the testimony in the whole case—that is the business of the Court and Jury who have every circumstance which can be legally admitted before them.

Down with the Postage.

The Lowell Journal of Wednesday comes out with a spirited article under this head. The editor protests against raising it, and rejects the plan of reducing letter postage twenty-five per cent. only. Many respectable papers are for reducing letter postage one half at least if not more.

Can Congress aid the cause of education—the diffusion of intelligence—in a better mode than by reducing the postage so low that common people can afford to correspond with distant friends? Let us watch our representatives closely and see who are the real friends of the people on this question. No man should talk of friendship for the people while he opposes a measure that will be a certain advantage to them, and, in all probability, will not injure the revenue.

But what if the revenue should be less? Can nothing be done for charity? This is one of those cases where a GIFT to the poor can do no mischief. It will be far better than giving away money.

The Postmaster-General says that letter postage may be reduced fifty per cent after a trial of a reduction of twenty-five—we would try the latter reduction first.

Congress.

By our accounts up to Monday last it appears that members are determined to attend to business this winter.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun is for ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie, on certain terms. Mr. Clay has been in favor of the present system. If we rightly recollect, it has been fully shown in Congress that it has cost the government more to survey and sell these lands than all the proceeds of the sales!—If this be so of what advantage is it to the Union to have the management of them?

Another graduation bill has been introduced but not discussed.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate to abolish imprisonment for debt on United States process, in all those States where it has been abolished by State authority.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Stanley has presented a petition to provide for the payment to the States of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue as soon as the government shall be in funds, and to shut up the tide gate so that no part of the instalments which have been paid out to the States shall flow back again. Perhaps the petitioners are alarmed to hear the President speak of the three instalments paid over, as deposites for the use of the general department.

Various other petitions have been presented to the House; some of them claims for losses in the Florida war; but we hear of no abolition petitions this time. Gov. Lincoln declines serving again as Chairman of the Committee on the public buildings.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22. In the House another report was received from the Clerk, as soon as the House opened its session in relation to the payment made to witnesses &c. in the contested election between Mr. Naylor and Mr. Ingersoll, and it was referred to the committee of accounts to report on what grounds or on what law they directed the Clerk to make these payments.

Mr. Rives, Chairman of the committee of Elections called up the report of the contested election of Mr. Naylor, and the second Tuesday in January next was fixed for its consideration.

Mr. Rariden's resolution to set apart 300,000 annually for the continuation of the Cumberland road to its western termination and for distributing the residue of the lands among the states on the principle of Mr. Clay's bill according to the census of 1840, came up for consideration.

A bill was reported to renew the act to grant military land warrants. A bill was also reported to renew the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia; and a bill appropriating 151,000 for the benefit of the Navy pension fund.

Mr. Proffit introduced a resolution for an appropriation for the Cumberland road which was laid on the table, 94 to 92.

Mr. Morgan's resolution calling on the Postmaster General for a report of names, salaries, &c. of all post office agents was adopted.

Murders.

[illegible] murders which are committed in our country—the number of late seems unusual.

We learn from the Portsmouth, Va. Times that a wretch in that vicinity has murdered a quaker by the name of Scott, his aged sister, and three more inmates of his family, with a view to plunder, and that he set fire to the house in hopes of concealing his butchery. There were six in the family, but a little black girl concealed herself until the villain departed and then alarmed the neighbors. They assembled and extinguished the flames, and among them was the villain himself making inquiries for the murderer! The girl accused him at once, but he protested his innocence, appealing to the appearance of his clothes to show there was no blood on them. One person thought he discovered blood on his whiskers and he detained the fellow till his house could be searched—when lo! a suit of his clothes was found, concealed and covered with blood!

Gen. Waddy Thompson.

[illegible] the short account [illegible] of the accident which [illegible] the General's proceeding to Washington. We could hardly account for his escape with so little injury on being knocked down and [illegible] by a whole train of cars; but it seems by later particulars that he happened to fall in a place where one sleeper had been removed from the track, and he lay longitudinally on the road between the rails. If this sleeper had not been removed, there would not have been room for him under the cars. It was also fortunate that he was stunned by the first shock and therefore lay quiet until the cars passed. His head was so near one of the rails that the flanges of the wheels pressed it into the mud—had the ground been frozen it must have been crushed. We understand he is rapidly recovering.

STEAMBOAT SUNK. The steamer Vermont, say the Western papers, struck a snag in the Mississippi about 20 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, on the 7th inst. and sunk—she had $200,000 worth of dry goods on board, supposed a total loss. The steamboat Reliance came to her assistance and took off the crew.

MULTIPLICATION. An editor of a western paper informs his subscribers that if each one of them should send him an additional name he should have just twice as many as he now has!

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, M. C. from Alabama, arrived at Washington on Wednesday. He weighs about 480 pounds, and always engages two seats when he travels.

THE MAIN CHANCE. A British newspaper, the Glasgow Courier, of Dec. 1, winds up an article on the affairs of Egypt and Turkey, with the following solemn admonition:

"We must never forget that Egypt bears cotton in abundance, and that the voyage to Alexandria is not longer than the voyage to New Orleans.

DELAWARE. Governor Comegys has appointed Thursday the last day of the present month, as a day of Thanksgiving in Delaware.

Robert White, ex-cashier of the Manhattan Bank, has been put upon his trial in New York, charged with petit larceny and embezzlement.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, arrived on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and is consequently a little short of seventeen days from Liverpool.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS. The accouchment of the Queen took place on the 21st ult. and it is reported will receive the name of Adelaide Victoria Louisa. The following is the last bulletin:

"The Queen and the Princess Royal continued in a most satisfactory state. Her Majesty's convalescence is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued."

EGYPT AND SYRIA. An extraordinary express from Marseilles arrived in London, on the 27th ult. brings an account of the bombardment and capture of St. Jean d' Acre. The seige appears to have been one of the most brilliant on record.

On the 24th of October Admiral Walker, Bey, left Beyrout, in company with the Talbot, for St. Jean d' Acre, which place they reached at 11, P. M. They hove to until morning, when they were joined by five other vessels; Admiral Walker hoisted a flag of truce and stood in, and repaired in person to summon the town to surrender, but the boat was ordered away, and the letter containing the command to surrender was refused.

Admiral Walker then proceeded to consult Sir R. Stopford on the expediency of storming the town. Sir Robert Stopford determined upon postponing further operations, and re-called the British force off Acre. Admiral Walker then gallantly determined upon starting in alone, and braving the enemy. He accordingly run his flag ship in right under the fortresses, and fired a broadside, but notwithstanding 200 guns might have opened their fire, not a shot was fired.

On the 30th a council of war was held and the attack decided on, and on the same evening the supernumerary force of Royal Marines were embarked on board the respective vessels. On the following day 3000 Turkish troops were embarked. Gen. C. F. Smith accompanied them. At daylight on the 2d, the Turkish and Austrian ships came up, and they continued to throw shells into the town throughout the day.

On the 3d, at half past 2, the batteries of Acre were opened on the ships, and they immediately opened a tremendous fire in return. The Egyptians fought with great courage. At half past 4, the action being at its height, a terrific explosion, occasioned by the ignition of the principal powder magazine of the city, took place, by which an entire regiment, posted in its neighborhood, was destroyed, consisting of 1500 to 1700 men.

Soon after, the Egyptian troops which survived, left the town, and 300 Turkish troops, and a detachment of Austrian rocketeers, took possession at daylight.

The carnage was dreadful, but the loss of British seamen and marines was very trifling, estimated at from 17 to 23.

It was generally believed that Louis Phillippe had succeeded in negociating a marriage between his youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Queen of Spain, so far at least as the consent of the Ex-Queen Regent, her august mother, can go towards completing such an arrangement.

The steam ship President, from New York 11th, arrived out on the 27th.

There have been several serious railway accidents in England of late, attended with destruction of life and a large amount of permanent personal suffering. They seem to have followed each other in rapid succession, and excited so deep an interest, and engendered so much alarm, as to turn the public mind against railway travelling to such a degree, that the prices of shares [illegible] steps were to be taken by the Government to prevent these frequent accidents, which are, in almost every instance, attributed to the carelessness and even recklessness of the conductors.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM. The English papers give long and distressing accounts of fierce and destructive hurricanes, which swept over the whole of England and Ireland, and much of the northern portion of France, doing immense damage in several towns and villages, and also proving awfully destructive to the shipping, attended with loss of life. The first storm commenced on the 25th ult., recommenced with renewed vigor on the 17th, and continued till the 20th ult. It is impossible, in our narrow limits, to give even an abridged account of the terrible destruction of property by these storms. A large number of vessels were partially destroyed, while others were wholly lost with their crews.

INUNDATIONS IN SWITZERLAND. Accounts from Switzerland state that several of the small mountaneous cantons have been visited with fresh inundations. In some parts the high roads have been stopped, and the mail bags have been obliged to be carried by by-roads. Almost every bridge has been carried away.

Switzerland has given notice to all her officers to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency,—has resolved upon an armed neutrality with 60,000 men under arms.

GERMANY. They are making extensive preparations for war in Germany, and many arrests have taken place of members of secret societies.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH. The Sydney papers of July 25th, received at London, bring the intelligence that an engagement took place between the natives of the Island of Monga and the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship Favourite, assisted by the Wesleyan Missionaries of the Island. Captain Croker, with several of his men, were killed, and many men wounded. The British forces who landed, returned to the Favourite, bearing with them their killed and wounded, but abandoning their guns and ammunition.

FRANCE. The peace-party appears to gain ground. In the brief space of two sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, the Cabinet obtained three signal and most important victories over the war party. The Presidency of the Chambers was won by a majority of thirty-six votes; out of eighteen, nominations of Presidents and Vice Presidents of bureaux or committees, the Cabinet obtained twelve; and the four secretaries of the Chamber are advocates for peace. The Mole party all joined in support of the Soult-Guizot Administration.

It appears, from official returns, that the number of houses destroyed by the late inundations on the banks of the Saone, in the department of the Ain, amounts to 1094, without including one hundred and six houses seriously damaged, which makes the entire number amount to 1200.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, said to be a brother of the member of Congress from North Carolina, has been accused of committing several robberies in London, and was tried on a charge, made by Mr. Catlin, of stealing from him, and was found guilty, and sentenced to six months hard labor in the House of Correction, six weeks of the time solitary confinement. He was shortly to have been married to a rich heiress. At the solicitation of Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, he was ably defended by the celebrated Charles Phillips.

Wright & Co., the great bankers in London, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are said to amount to one million pounds sterling; and the Catholics and various Catholic institutions in England will be the greatest sufferers.

On the 28th ult. there was a thick fog in London, which greatly retarded the progress of business in the metropolis and on the river Thames. Several serious accidents attended with loss of life took place in the streets. Many persons carried lighted flambeaus to find their way through the streets so dense was the fog. There had not been such an one known in London for nearly twenty years.

Proceedings of Congress.

IN THE SENATE, on Thursday, Mr. Clay said it had never been his purpose in submitting the resolution, (instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill forthwith, for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, to invite or partake in an argument upon it. He said he would as lief argue with the convicted criminal, as the cart was ready to pass from under his body, as to argue now to prove that the sub-treasury law ought to be abandoned. He referred to the ordinary course, in attempting to procure a repeal of a law, by resolution of inquiry, &c., but thought that this was one of those occasions when the ordinary form should be dispensed with. He referred to the accession of Jefferson as tho only period in the history of the country analogous to the present, now asked, if the Alien Law had not been limited by its own terms, if it would not have been ridiculous to have instituted an enquiry as to the expediency of repealing that "most odious measure."

Mr. Clay said that the sub-treasury had for three years and three months—a longer period than that of the last war, been the subject of reiterated and incessant arguments—and that further discussion would be unnecessary and misapplied. It was sufficient that the nation now willed and commanded the repeal of the measure; and that the Senators of nineteen States had been instructed to repeal it. He referred to instances when there might well be a question whether the Presidential election decided this or that matter—but on one point there could be no question—that the nation by a tremendous majority had decided against the sub-treasury law. He reviewed the order of business under it, and said that prior to the passage of the law, the public money was deposited to private account by the collectors, and government had no control over it, and that it is the same now—only now that it is credited to receivers, instead of collectors.

Mr. Wright of New York, answered Mr. Clay, and in substance denied that the election proved any thing in relation to the sentiments of the people in relation to the sub-treasury law. We characterized the late election as the only one in which principles were not avowed; and said that if it proved anything, he had supposed that it was that the capitol should be pulled down, and a log cabin substituted; and coon skins and antlers substituted in place of the pictures and other ornaments. Mr. Wright disclaimed any intention to enter into an argument, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Clay retorted upon Mr. Wright's designation of the Whig party, as a party without principles, a log cabin and coon skin party, by asking what sort of a party that must be, which is driven out of power from one which it holds so much in contempt, and which is so contemptible, if the Senator, (Mr. W.) was correct. He defended his position relative to the decision of the people; and in answer to a question of Mr. Wright, what measure is to be resorted to, after the sub-treasury is destroyed, a United States Bank, or local banks, Mr. C. said "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." We have nothing now but the sub-treasury to handle. Let that first be removed and it will be time for the Senator from New York to be heard in his enquiries. Mr. Clay said that gentleman knew the principles of the new administration well enough. They knew that it will be fairly conducted, that it will not denounce bank paper and give us Treasury Notes. Mr. Clay called upon gentlemen if they intended to vote down the resolution to do it manfully, and say whether their will or that of the people shall prevail.

Mr. Calhoun made a few remarks, in which he said that there had been a great excitement, and now ought to be a calm. He said the sub-treasury was not the only question at issue in the late election—there were a thousand issues. He feared the majority of the people were against [illegible] in favor of a United States Bank. He said the question was between a National Bank and the Sub-Treasury, for a return to the rotten pet bank system was impossible. He declared (with an oath,) that if a bank is to be chartered for twenty-one years, he declared it worse than to have a President for life.

(The subject was laid on the table, after the printing of a substitute for Mr. Clay's Resolution, offered by Mr. Allen, had been ordered.)

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is an elaborate document, and would occupy more than a page of our paper. It amounts however to this—that the means and receipts of the Treasury for 1840, are as follows;

Available balance, Jan. 1, 1840	$2,246,749
Customs, three first quarters	10,689,884
Public Lands, same period	2,630,217
Miscellaneous	77,660
Estimated rec'ts 4th q'rter, all sources,	3,800,000
Aggregate ordinary receipts	17,197,763
Receipts from Deposite Banks	850,000
Estimated rec'ts 4th U S Bank bond,	2,500,000
Issue of Treasury notes	5,440,000
Extraordinary resources	8,790,000
Total	28,234,512
Estimated expenditures	26,643,656
Estimated balance	1,589,855

The Secretary estimates the receipts for 1841 at $24,723,473; and the expenses at $19,250,000. But Treasury notes to the value of $4,500,000 are to be redeemed, and some payments to be made, which will expend all the receipts, excepting a balance of $824,273—which he thinks may remain in the Treasury at the close of 1841. He also states that when the tariff law of 1833 goes into full operation in 1842, there will be an annual deficiency of revenue, for the ordinary purposes of government, of at least $5,000,000.

Navy Pension Fund.

In the House on Thursday, the Speaker communicated the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR. I herewith transmit a letter from the Secretary of the Navy Pension Fund, to which the attention of Congress is invited, and recommended an immediate appropriation of $150,352 39, to meet the payment of pensions becoming due on and after the 1st of January, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

The letter of the Secretary, transmitted in the above message, states that the amount of money on hand to pay pensions, is $18,647 61; and there will be required in addition, for the year 1841, $154,352 39, of which $51,476 73 will be wanted on the first of January next. That the nominal value of stocks owned by the fund, is $158,739;—that the stocks have greatly depreciated, and that the best of them is to be sold on the 15th of this month, to reimburse money borrowed from the Bank of America, and for payment of pensions to become due 1st of January.

THE STEAMER ACADIA. This ship was expected here on Saturday last, but did not arrive till Monday. She had a boisterous passage, but met with no accident. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The Acadia brought to this port upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND LETTERS, besides packages, newspapers, &c. This is the greatest amount ever deposited in the Post Office from any one vessel. Notwithstanding the New York mail cars were detained till 7 o'clock, it was found impossible to send off more than half the number destined South. The remainder were forwarded by the land mail of Tuesday. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the admirable performance of the vessel, her powerful engines overcoming with ease, the resistance of both wind and sea.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FIRE. A fire broke out on Wednesday evening in the auction store of Thomas W. Sears, No. 8 Central wharf. The firemen were soon on the spot, and the fire extinguished before it had reached the roof. It originated in the second story, from what cause we are unable to say. There was a large quantity of liquor and groceries which were in part consumed. The basement was occupied by Stephen Jenney as a storage ware room, but no great damage was done to the goods. We did not ascertain the extent of the loss. [Times.

EXPLOSION. The steam boiler in the paper manufactory of Mr. G. Moore, at the corner of Lydia and School streets, Kensington, Pa. burst Monday morning, destroying the building, and burying two men in the ruins. Both were rescued and may survive. Mr. Moore, who was in the yard, was very much injured by falling timbers. His loss cannot be less than $10,000.—The boiler was thrown 40 or 50 feet from its position, through two walls, into an adjoining dwelling-house, burying in bricks a bed from which three children had just risen.

STEAM-CUTTERS. On Wednesday last, Mr. Winthrop, Representative to Congress from this district presented the memorial of the merchants and underwriters of the port of Boston, setting forth the insufficiency of the ordinary Revenue Cutters for the New England coast, and particularly for affording prompt relief to merchant vessels in distress, and praying for the substitution of a steam cutter on that station; the petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Last week, Mr. Ayer, employed in the Boston Iron Foundry, on the Mill Dam, was severely injured while ringing the bell, which is attached to a beam extending from the building, the tongue of the bell falling out and striking him on the head. When found, he was lying senseless on the ground. He was carried home, and lingered until Saturday, when he expired. He was a worthy man, and has left a family to mourn his loss. [Dedham Patriot.

The Vicksburg Sentinel says that an atrocious murder had been committed on Mr. Ellis, near Clinton, by two negroes and a white man. Mr. Ellis was known to have money in his possessien, and he was murdered for the booty. His skull and jaw bones were broken, and he was otherwise shockingly mangled, and left for dead. It is said the people have raised a possee, and in pursuit of the murderers taken fifteen runaway negroes.

A BAD STATE OF SOCIETY. At a recent session of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, held at Exeter, there were a dozen petitions for divorce. One of them was entered NEITHER PARTY—the parties probably having "kissed and made friends;" two were dismissed, and immediately commenced anew; four were continued NISI; and in five cases the petition was granted, and the parties divorced.

WOOL-GROWING TOWN. Hoosick, (says the Troy, N. Y. Mail,) is one of the best agricultural townships in the State. It is also one of the largest wool-growing districts in the Union.—There are about 40,000 sheep in Hoosick, and the quality of the wool is of the finest grade. It has been suggested that the annual clip in that town, is alone worth $50,000, and this year it will exceed that amount.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF TEMPERANCE. The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says that the manufacture of spirits in Ireland was less by three millions five hundred thousand gallons, in the year ending the 10th of October, than in the preceding year, ending on the same date. The [illegible] upon five hundred thousand pounds sterling; or more closely, £466,666 16s. 6d.

"WHO ARE YOU LOOKING AT?" Perhaps it is not universally known that this phrase took its rise from the wife of a cross-eyed man. She was somewhat jealous, as her cherished one could look at another woman, while appearances seemed to say that he was looking at her. In order to ease her doubts on this subject, she would inquire, "who are you looking at?"

ACCIDENT. As a number of persons were gathering wood Monday forenoon, about the building which was partially destroyed by fire on Friday, in Hanover Avenue, the chimney fell, carrying with it the entire building. One or two persons were partially buried in the rubbish. One, a lad about 12 or 14 years of age, was seriously if not fatally injured.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of Saturday, says: "While the North has been buried in Siberian snows, or bound in Siberian ice, we have been enjoying the luxury of fine weather. On Thursday last, it was warm enough to render an awning pleasant in front of our office, and yesterday there was a delightful amalgam of cold, or rather coolness, and sunshine."

FEMALE COUNTERFEITER. We learn from the Louisville (Ky.) Gazette, that at the recent session of the criminal court in that city, Mrs. Brigham, who was tried on an indictment charging her with passing counterfeit money, was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ANOTHER MURDER. Edwin Lewis, a young man about 18 years of age, was murdered in Dinwiddie county, Va., on the 16th inst. by a man named Jeremiah Conway, who fired a charge of buck shot into the back of his head and neck. Jealousy is the only assignable cause of the act.

An orator who wished to gammon some Germans, just previous to an election, in order to obtain their vote, observed, that he was not a German himself, but he had a brother who was remarkably fond of German sausages.

The two brothers by the name of Weed, who were arrested in New Orleans for swindling in the Millington (Md.) Bank affair, have been committed until claimed by the Governor of Maryland, or released by legal process.

The Postmaster at Mitchelville, Tenn. writes to the Nashville Banner, "that a murder was committed near that place on the evening of the 5th instant, by Malkijah D. Vaughan, on the body of John A. Hopkins."

LARGE CARGO. The ship Russell Glover, Capt. Howes, has sailed from New Orleans, for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 2,799 bales of cotton under deck, the entire weight of which is 1,166,606 lbs.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE. The following gentlemen comprise the Standing Committee in the United States Senate—Messrs. Mouton, Dixon, Linn, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Conn.

WHIPPED TO DEATH. A black woman named Adams, living in Washington, D. C., has been committed to prison for beating a little black girl that lived with her, till she died.

The Baltimore Clipper of Saturday says that on the previous evening, a brutal murder was attempted in Salisbury street—one negro man cutting another's throat with a knife.

Hon. Henry Clay arrived at New York on Friday evening, on a visit to three of his grandchildren, who are at a boarding school in Jamaica, L. I.

The ship Garrick made her last voyage from New York to Liverpool, in fifteen days.

The Storming of Acre.

An English paper, the Devonport [illegible] publishes the following graphic and spirited sketch of the storming of Acre, from the pen of an officer attached to the steam frigate Gorgon:

"On the last day of September we were despatched from Beyrout, with three steamers under our command, to bombard this devoted place for three days before the general attack was made, which we commenced on the 1st October, by standing in within range, and firing shells as hard as we could pelt, and then returning two for one. They fell around us like hail, but, strange to say, not a shock struck us; our bombardment was not very successful, as more than half the shells burst before they reached the shore, owing to the fuses being badly bored; all the shells from the steamers failed alike, a circumstance not very creditable to those who made them, and sadly disappointing to us. It is not likely they were ever tried such a distance before, 4,000 yards. At half-past four o'clock (how shall I describe this,) as if by one consent all firing ceased, and oh, Heavens! what a sight! The whole town appeared as if it was in the air; so awfully grand a sight no one can describe. We saw nothing but one devilish cloud extending thousands of yards into the air and on all sides, and then we felt an awful shock which gave the line of battle ships a heel of two degrees, so that you may judge, from the moment of the explosion, all firing from the town ceased. The Turkish admiral, Walker Bey, was boarded at one o'clock in the morning by an Egyptian colonel, who informed him that they were evacuating the town as fast as possible. Walker Bey immediately landed with 300 men, and took possession of the town, making 3000 prisoners. Thus fell this tremendous fortress, which has not been overrated by report, for I really think it the strongest place (next to Gibraltar) in the world, and I think we should never have taken it but for the explosion, which was caused by one of our shells bursting in the main magazine of powder, by which, to speak within bounds, 2000 souls were blown to atoms, besides beasts of burden of every description. In all, the loss of the Egyptians is computed at 3000 killed and wounded. At daylight what a sight was exposed to our view! The stupendous fortification, that only twelve hours before could boast of being among the strongest in the world, was so riddled, we could not find a square foot that had not a shot. On the morning of the 4th I went on shore to witness the devastation; the sight beggared all description. The bastions were strewed with dead, the guns dismounted, and all sorts of havoc. I then came to the spot where the explosion took place; it has laid a space of two acres quite bare, and hollowed it out as if a quarry had been worked there for years. And oh heavens, what a sight! It makes my blood run cold to write. Mangled human bodies of both sexes, strewed in all directions, women searching for their husbands and relatives, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, and howling and crying most piteously; God forbid I should ever see the like again."

Sad Accident in Brooks, Me.

A young man of Brooks, Maine, named Freeman Forbes, started a few days since, with an ox team loaded with bark, for Belfast. Within less than half a mile, and in plain sight of his father's house, a sad accident occurred which at once deprived him of his earthly existence.—Judging from appearances and the circumstances of the case, he was walking behind his sled with the oxen proceeding regularly along. On approaching a brook, an accustomed watering place, the oxen, it appears, turned off the road to drink. Freeman knowing the danger of upsetting his load if the oxen turned off with the load attached to it, rushed from behind to stop them. But he was too late. In stepping off the causeway, he blundered and fell prostrate, to be completely [illegible] and crushed to death by the overturning load!

AYRSHIRE NEEDLEWORK. The Misses Jamieson, who have long maintained a high reputation for the superior quality of their productions, were lately favored with an order for six baby frocks of the most costly description.—These have just been completed in a style of elegance far surpassing any thing hitherto produced under the denomination of the Ayrshire needlework. From the Royal Insignia, combined with the general design of the ornaments, there can be no doubt that the frocks are intended for the Queen, though not ordered directly by Her Majesty. No price was fixed, and no expense was to be spared—terms sufficiently liberal to imply that the order came from no common personage. [Ayrshire Observer.

KILLED INSTANTLY—A German named Knop, while blasting rocks at Peekskill, N. Y. He was literally blown to atoms.

Mr. Blair has returned to Washington from Cuba.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday.

By Stephen Brown.

15	Shares	Western Railroad, 81¼ per sh.
3	"	Locks and Canal Co, $870 per share.
7	"	Union Bank, 2¼ per ct. adv.
10	"	Traders' Bank, 54 per share.
18	"	North Bank, 92 per share.
2	"	Granite Bank, 93¾ per share.
17	"	State Bank, $58 for $60.
12	"	Railroad Bank, (Lowell,) 98½ per share.
5	"	Nepture Insurance Co., $54 for $50 paid.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Albert G. Dexter, of Providence, to Miss Cordelia A. Cobb, of Boston.

20th inst. by Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. Wm. Griffiths to Mrs. Harriet N. Pilsbury.

In West Roxbury, Mr. James W. Worsley, of Boston, to Miss Julia Ann Bartlett, of R.

In Dorchester, Mr. S. Parker Hanscom to Miss Cordelia Howe, both of this city.

In St. Louis, 8th inst. Mr. Samuel W. Barrett, of the late firm of S. W. & J. Barrett, of Boston, to Miss Amandaville D. L., daughter of Gen. Eben Gerry, of Alfred, Me.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, Mr. Ebenezer Newcomb, 76.

19th inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Thomas Kettell, Esq. 69.

In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Emily T. wife of Dr. Geo. Baker, and daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Tidd, of this city, 31.

In Newton, Lower Falls, on Monday evening, 21st inst. Capt. Zibeon Hooker, 89, an officer of the American revolution.

In Danvers, Mrs. Mary Putnam, widow of the late Dr. Jas. Putnam, of Danvers, 94.

In Framingham, 25th ult, Mr. Josiah Warren, 85.

In Wilmington, Ms, 12th inst, Mr. Leonard Ames, 56.

In Tisbury, Elijah Hillman, Esq. 74; Mr. George Luce, 85.

In Norfolk, Va. 15th inst. Henry Woodis, Esq. 49, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia in Norfolk. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass.

Lost overbord from ship Gen. Harrison, on the passage hence to Calcutta, off Cape Good Hope, Mr. John Child, seaman. He fell from the main yard during a gale.

On his homeward passage from Beyrout to Malta, in August last, of Syrian fever, the Rev. Lewis P. Bayard, D. D. Rector of St. Clement's Church, New York, 49.

On the 4th inst. on board sch Boston, from Point Petre to Wilmington, James Partridge, of Pittston, Me, 26. Also, on the 8th, Henry, a native of England, 31.

In Roxbury, on Friday last, Gardiner S. Chandler, 72.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending December 19, 36. Males, 16; Females, 20. Stillborn, 4 Of consumption, 6, lung fever, 5, erysipelas, 2, dropsy, 2, quinsy, 1, dysentery, 1, typhoid pneumonia, 1, typhous fever, 2, old age, 3, inflammation of the brain, 1, debility, 1, dropsy in the head, 1, burn, 2, pleurisy fever, 1, whooping cough, 1, inflammation of the bowels, 1, typhoid fever, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Dec. 26.

Coals. The market remains without any material change on the prices of last week. No arrivals of English, and no further supplies of Nova Scotia of any consequence expected this winter. 150 chaldrons Sidney Coals, imported the last summer, sold by auction to-day, $8 25 a $9 per chaldron.

Coffee. There has been but little done in the Coffee market this week, but prices are fully sustained.—The transactions consist of 800 bags Java at 13c for Government, and private 12 c per lb, 6 mos cr; 800 bags Aux Cayes and St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9 c; and a small import at 9c per lb, cash; Porto Cabello, in lots to the trade, at 11c per lb, 9 mos. Of the last importation of Rio, a few parcels have been sold at 11c, and 200 bags at 10½c, 6 mos.

Fish. A brisk demand has been had for small Fish, and sales have been made of about 3000 qtls, from 2 40 a 2 50 per qtl, exclusive of packing, principally for the market. There is not much demand for large Fish at present; Mackerel are about the same as last quoted.

Hides. The transactions consist of 1500 Brazil at 12½c, merchantable, 6 mos; 550 Mexican, 13½, 6 mos; 1000 New Orleans, 12 a 13½c, 6 mos; 5 a 600 ... 5½c, 6 mos cr; a few parcels Calcutta, cow, green salted, $1 30 each, 6 mos.

Hops. The limited demand from consumers, and several parcels from the hands of growers coming forward this week, dealers have been enabled to operate at a reduction of 3 a 4c per lb. The whole receipts, however, have been very limited, not exceeding about ... bales, and prices realized 30 a 32c per lb.

Iron. The market is without any stock of New Sable and Swedes; part of a late importation of Old Sable has been sold at $100 per ton, 6 mos.

Molasses. The transactions of the week consist of 12 a 1500 hhds Cuba, distilling, 19 a 19½c, and 3 a 400 do superior, part for New York market, 20c per gal. Nothing doing in retailing of any consequence; ... 25 a 26c; 32 hhds Porto Rico, by auction, ... 10 hhds Para, 30½c, 4 mos.

Provisions. The drifts of Cattle have of late been much larger than had been anticipated, and prices in consequence are somewhat lower. Sales of barrelled Beef at $10, cash, to $10½, 4 mos, for Mess; No. 1, $9, and prime, $7 per bbl, 4 mos.

Salt. The stock at market is in second hands, and prices conform to last cargo sales; 100 sacks Liverpool ... sold at auction, 1 75 per bag, cash.

Sugar. There have been no sales of any consequence during the week; and prices are without change. A few parcels Cuba brown, taken by the trade, 7¾ a ..., and selected 8¼; 120 boxes white do, 9¾ a 10c; ... by auction, 40 hhds Porto Rico, 7 65 a 7 81 per 100 lbs.

Tea. A portion of the Calumet's cargo has been taken by the trade at 70 a 72c for Souchong, and 80 a ... for Young Hyson, and Canton do 65c per lb.—There was a public sale at New York yesterday, of one ... the Niantic's cargo, and a portion of the Roman's, at a considerable advance on previous prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, Dec. 26. Flour. No change of any importance on our last week's prices has been experienced, and the sales of the week have been chiefly for home consumption. The market closes with few buyers, at $5 31¼ for Genesee, cash, and 5 50, time, for Southern. There is an ample supply of the former, but of Southern the stock is not large. The following parcels have been taken during the week: 500 bbls Baltimore City Mills, 5 25, cash; 400 do do, 5 37, 4 mos; 300 do Fredericksburg, 5 50, 4 mos; 500 do do, ... do; a lot Howard street, 5 37, cash; 200 bbls ..., 5 50, 4 mos; 800 bbls Ohio, mostly at 5 25, cash; and 2500 do Genesee, in lots, at 5 25 a 5 31¼ ..., cash.

Grain. There have been but few arrivals since our last report, and prices have sustained a slight improvement. Sales consist of a cargo of 4500 bushels North Carolina Corn, prime order, 56c, and some other parcels of Southern, 55 a 55½c; yellow flat, 58 a 59c; and ... Northern round, 59c per bushel. Oats, Delaware, ... a 35c per do.

New York, Dec. 23. Flour. 1000 bbls Ohio flat hoop sold at $5 a 5 06¼; common Genesee, 4 94 a $5, but little to be had at the former price. Michigan, 4 87, 500 bbls Brandywine at 5 50; 500 Georgetown and Howard St. 5 25, both cash.

Grain. There is very little inquiry ... have heard of no sales. Sales of northern Rye, 57 ...; 3600 bushels of southern Corn has been sold at ... weight; Oats have become scarce; sales have been made as high as 33 a 35c; 2000 bushels North River Barley at 51½c per bushel.

Hay—Sales loose by the load were made at 81½c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21. Flour. Flour is firm ... rather an upward tendency. Sales of Penn. at $5; some factors ask 4 87½ per bbl; Rye Flour, $3.

Grain. Receipts light and prices steady; Penn. wheat, 1 02; Southern good, 93c per bushel; yellow corn afloat, 44c, early in the week, 46c, and a cargo from store at 57c; new white, 43c; Oats brisk at 26 a ... per bushel.

Baltimore, Dec. 19. Flour. 6 or 700 barrels have been sold in lots at 4 62½ per barrel for good brands; the wagon price is uniform at 4 50; car price 4 62½; sales of City Mills and Susquehanna at 3 50.

Grain—Wheat—a cargo of Virginia white sold at ...; a cargo of Susquehanna red sold at 97c; Rye, 50 a 51c; sales of Corn, both white and yellow, have been uniform at 45 a 46c for new, 49 a 50c for old; Oats, 32c per bushel.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	2	a	3
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf. peck	37½	a	50
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 75	a	3 00
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	20	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	10
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	25
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, Fresh	6	a	8
" Salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	10½	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	9½	a	10
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	..
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	10
Veal	..	a	8
Whole Calves	6	a	8
Chickens, per lb	4	a	6
Turkeys, pr lb	8	a	10
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	10
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	17	a	17½
Pernambuco, dry salted	12½	a	13
Rio Grande	17	a	17½
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12½	a	13½
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	..	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	..	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	4 00	a	..
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	9 00	a	9 50
Peach Orchard, do do,	..	a	10 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	..	a	10 00
Coke, per chaldron,	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, per cord,	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	— —	a	5 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
do country do	27	a	29
Baltimore city tannage	29	a	30
do dry hide	23	a	25
New York red, light	24	a	25
do do, middling	22	a	3
do do, overweight	..	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	40
" " " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs',	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	21

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden,	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's,	..	a	..
white lump,	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	75	a	85
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	32	a	33
2d do do do	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	..	a	..

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Dec. 21. At market, 620 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2400 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Our quotations last week for the first and second qualities were not so high as they should have been, and we quote still higher to-day.—First quality, 5 75 a $6; second quality, $5 a 5 50; third quality, $3 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—Prices have not advanced on Barrelling Cattle, and we quote the same. Mess, 4 25 a $5; No. 1, 3 75; No. 2, $3.

Stores—A few sales only were noticed.

Sheep—Sales quick. Lots at 1 50, 1 75, $2, 2 33 and 2 75; Wethers, 3 50 and $4.

Swine—A small number only were at market, consequently no large lots were sold; a small lot of Barrows at 5c, and a lot at 5½c. At retail, 4½ a 6c.

New York, Dec. 21. At market, 850 head of Beef Cattle, including 50 left over last week—and 2400 Sheep and Lambs.
There was a fair demand for Beef, and 800 head were taken at $5 a $8, averaging $7 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand, and all sold—Sheep at 1 75, $4, and 5 50; Lambs at $1 25, $3, and $4 each.

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a **Satinet Manufactory.** The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hitherto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and furnishing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a **Brick Dye House,** with all suitable appurtenances complete; also, a **new Grist Mill,** and a large **Dwelling House,** in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be moderate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston, BOGERT & KNEELAND, New York.

dec19—2mo

$1 25 Per Day. $1 25

American House, Boston, Mass.

THIS extensive Hotel is in the very best condition for the accommodation of Travellers and others, and the subscriber, grateful for past favors, assures his friends and the public that he will use every exertion to make the American an agreeable home.

Being desirous to comply with the wishes of his friends and patrons, he has determined to reduce the price of board to transient visitors to $1 25 per day.

dec19—4t LEWIS RICE.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A SPLENDID assortment of **Skates** just opened from 12½c to $5 a pair, at No. 15, Dock Square, opposite Elm St. Boston.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

dec19—4w WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

Orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c. from the different towns will be promptly attended to.

mh 21. OTIS BREWER.

The Practical Farmer,

OR **Spirit of the Boston Cultivator,** containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., by Wm. Buckminster.—Just published by D. H. WILLIAMS,

Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

Painted Carpets.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street' have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

Windlass Bedsteads.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

Green House Glass,

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO.,

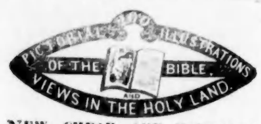
Oct 17—2m No. 10 Merchants' Row.

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13-



NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Four Hundred Pages, 8vo., *Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound.* Price only TWO DOLLARS.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidly Illustrated Work.

Numerous testimonials, like the following, can be produced.

From the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Accept my sincere thanks for a copy of your Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible. I have looked it over with much pleasure. The work is handsomely executed, and not only contains many interesting facts, and correct representations of men and manners in the East, but is also offered at a price *unusually low.* My hope is that it may obtain extensive patronage.

☞ A Circular containing a few of the numerous notices and recommendations which the work has received, has been published, and will be furnished to all gratuitously, at the abovementioned place. In this sheet, the guiding principles, objects, and plan of the book are fully set forth, and are detailed at greater length than could be done within the limits of an ordinary advertisement.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers or agents.

Any information can be obtained by addressing letters (*post paid*) to the Publishers, 133½ Washington St., Boston. Published by

dec26—eop6t SAXTON & PEIRCE.

Quincy Hall Clothes Warehouse.

Over the New Market, entrance West door, South Market Street, Boston.

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tj1—oct 17

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace resembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.

dec12 tf

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac, and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge,** for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,

oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

Boards and Plank For Sale.

A NUMBER of M. WHITE PINE BOARDS, from three fourths of an inch to one half inch thick, suitable for **Doors, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, &c.,** at Mr. S. N. Cutler's Saw Mill in Framingham, adjoining the railway, some of them very wide. Also, a quantity of **Partition Plank.** The whole or a part will be sold as may suit purchasers, for cash or credit. Enquire of Mr. Cutler, at the Mill, or of the Subscriber in Sherburne.

dec12—tf ISAAC WHITNEY.

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

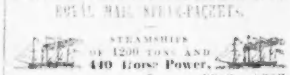
dec12 6mo

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

British and North American

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS.



STEAMSHIPS of 1200 tons and 440 Horse Power,

		From Boston.	From Livpl.
Columbia,	——— ———, R. N.	Jan. 1.	Nov. 4
Acadia,	E. C. Miller, R. N.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 4
Caledonia,	Richard B. Cleland,	March 1.	Jan. 4

Rate of passage, $125. No Berth will be secure until paid for.

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STEPHEN HALL & CO., No. 2 Market Square, opposite the North side of Faneuil Hall, Boston, offer for sale a large stock of **W. I. Goods, Groceries, Teas, Fruit, &c.**—Also, a very choice assortment of **Liquors and Wines,** all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

All kinds of **Country Produce** bought and sold.

☞ Orders per mail with receive immediate attention. STEPHEN HALL, MARTIN L. HALL.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1840. tf

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. The following, with numerous other certificates from respectable individuals might be presented, but it needs no puffing. The best recommendation is in its use.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated

Philadelphia, May 10, 1848.

Dr. Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it.—If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c., without experiencing much, if any benefit.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic, his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

Hair Tonic. We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good. [Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Jayne's Hair Tonic. We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved. [N. Y. Sun.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Also S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, Merrimac St. Lowell; and B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton.

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Stoves! Stoves!

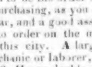
D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 24

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14,00
" dress "	12,00
Short business or riding coat	9,00
Super Cassimere pants	4,50
Black Satin Vests---good article	2,00
Valencia, do.	1,50
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12
25 dozen linen bosoms	37
Stout working vests	1,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50
A lot of stocks—plaited for	37
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	2,75
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87

Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
Drilling overhauls	62
Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Stout blue drilling frocks	75
50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Stout heavy drawers	1,00
A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
or 50 cents each	
A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
A lot of heavy Gloves	
Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th 3m

Premium Ploughs.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Ploughs! Ploughs!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs,* A Diploma.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs,* A Diploma.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's ... their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough,* 20 Dollars.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs,*" A Medal and Diploma.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—a medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over,* and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.*

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the Gold Medal.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences, turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

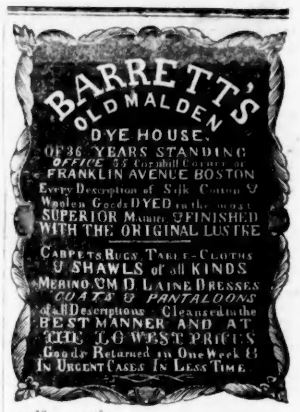
Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9



oct10 eptf

The Attention of Farmers,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application. HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

New Strawberry.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries,* and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color,* deep shining red. *Seeds,* inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh,* scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed: growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

aug 22 y

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His Grist Mill is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The Flour Mill has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

WM. H. RINDGE—THE NOBLE SAILOR.

We copy the following from the New Hampshire Gazette. Such deeds as these should be engraved on blocks of adamant.

"During the great and memorable fire in the city of New York, on the 16th December, 1835, a mother was seen in the streets, frantically shrieking for her babe, which had been left in the upper story of a building enveloped in the flames. A young sailor, on learning the fact, rushed through the devouring element, and in a few moments restored the child to its mother in safety.

"But ere the throng could learn his name
That noble tar had fled."

Considerable inquiry was made for the individual at the time, and we believe the grateful parents went so far as to make a public call for information respecting him, though without effect. We are happy, however, to be able now to communicate the name of WILLIAM H. RINDGE, late of this town, as the sailor who did the noble deed, though he is now beyond the "praise of man" and, we trust, is receiving his reward in Heaven. William H. Rindge was the son of Capt. John Rindge, of this town. His schoolmates speak of him as of a noble, generous, daring disposition; one who would be likely to do such an act as he did at the great fire in New York. On that occasion, he contracted a cold, which threw him into a consumption, and finally caused his death, on the 23d of June last. The secret of his rescuing the infant alluded to, was revealed to his friends, shortly before his death, and in anticipation of that event. We hope an enduring monument will be raised to his memory, and that, with a plain account of his conduct, on the said memorable occasion, the following lines, by Mrs. Sigourney, written some time since, and published in one of the periodicals of the day, will be inscribed thereon:—

"The Noble Sailor."

It was a fearful night,
The strong flame sped
From street to street, from spire to spire,
On treasures rich to tread.

Hark! 'Tis a mother's cry,
High o'er the tumult wide,
As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home
She shriek'd—My child! My child!

A wanderer from the sea,
A stranger marked her woe
And in his bosom woke
The sympathetic glow.

Swift up the burning stairs
With daring feet he flew,
While sable clouds of stifling smoke,
Concealed him from the view.

Fast fell the burning beam,
Across his dangerous road,
Till the far chamber where he groped
Like fiery oven glowed.

But what a pealing shout
When from the wreck he came,
And in his arms a smiling babe
Still toying with the flame.

The mother's raptured tears
Forth like a torrent sped.
But ere the throng could learn his name
That noble tar had fled.

Not for the praise of man
Did he this deed of love,
But on the bright untiding page
'Tis registered above. L. H. S.

Shocking Accident.

Four Men Instantly Killed. We have the painful duty to add, after a part of our edition is worked, an account of a most shocking accident, at the railroad depot in this town, Friday evening, about nine o'clock. The freight train, of thirty three cars, led by the great locomotive Massachusetts, came down the inclined plane with uncontrollable force. The passenger house being open, the engine passed through it without injury. The engineer, fireman, conductor, and one other, jumped off, and saved themselves, just before the locomotive struck the engine-house. Mr. Erastus Noyes, carpenter, and Mr. Abel Willard, machinist, being at the door of the engine-house, and as is supposed in the act of opening it, were instantly killed, and mutilated in the most shocking manner. In passing through the engine-house, the Massachusetts struck the Hampden, and drove the whole through the brick wall of the building, on to a wood pile, where the two locomotives, being broken to pieces, stopped. The freight cars behind, in the engine-house, were smashed, and heaped up together, in a mass of ruins. A Mr. Marry, assistant fireman, of West Brookfield, and Mr. Bacon, brakeman, of Worcester, were instantly killed in the concussion. The engineer says that, as they descended the plane, which is about sixty feet to the mile, the engine was reversed and the wheels played backwards; but the immense train had acquired such force, that all, even with the use of the brakes, was not sufficient to stop the train. The frosty surface of the rails probably increased the difficulty. Mr. Willard and Mr. Noyes lived in this town, and have left families. [Springfield Gazette.

The large and beautiful chandelier which was manufactured by Messrs. Henry N. Hooper & Co., in this city, and which was last fall suspended in the Representatives' Hall, at the Capitol, in Washington, fell down on Friday morning last, and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach, so as to be injured by it. Had it fallen an hour or two later it might have caused the death or wounding of many members.

This chandelier weighed over 7000 lbs. and cost $1000 or $5000. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 78 argand burners, and is said to have been ornamented with 2600 cut-glass lustres, and 3000 cut-glass spangles. [Transcript.

MURDERER CAUGHT. The runaway slave who murdered Mr. John Colbert, near Shepherdstown, Va., a short time since, has been apprehended and is now in Martinsburg jail.

BURNT TO DEATH. Miss Susan Bower, a young lady, residing near Shepherdstown, Va., was accidentally burnt to death, on the 5th inst. by falling in the fire in a fit.

Dartmoor Prison.

We continue our account of the proceedings at Dartmoor, where our sailors were confined, before the horrible massacre at that place.

Beginning of the Discontent which led on to the Massacre.

The writer has always looked upon this period as the commencement of that discontent which gathered strength with the one party, whilst the irascible temper and vindictiveness of the other kept pace with it, till a rupture, bringing bloodshed, was the result. Instead of the animosity lessening, every circumstance seemed to widen the breach between the inmates of the prisons and the governor of the Depot, who at all times was too ready to make use of his authority to irritate, rather than to soothe the turbulent spirits of those placed within his control.

Each of the prisoners was allowed by his government two and a half pence per day, which was termed 'tobacco money.' For the purpose of expediting the payment of so many small sums, the list was called as numbered upon the book of registry, every thirty-second day; when each successive sixth man received two one-pound notes, to be divided as best they could among the six, when changed or discounted by the market people, or by the brokers at the larger gambling tables.

The anxiety of the prisoners had risen almost to phrenzy, at the non-arrival of the 'Favourite,' with despatches from the United States, many supposing she had returned, but that the information was kept back in mere wantonness to torment them, although the papers we received both from Plymouth and London, appeared to manifest as much anxiety as ourselves, for the arrival of the sloop-of-war; to learn the final result of the negotiations, all hoping it might be favorable—that peace would be proclaimed, and we at once be liberated.

The rejoicings at the news received of the victory gained by the American troops, over the British veterans, before the city of New Orleans, had not entirely subsided, when, on the fifteenth of March, it was cried through the prisons, that the 'Favourite had arrived two days previous, bringing the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, and that *Peace was made between the United States and Great Britain.*'

All was now joy, congratulation, good humor, life and jollity. None supposed we should be in prison a week longer, judging from the promptness with which the French were removed, when Bonaparte first abdicated, the whole eighty thousand being on their way home, within ten days after peace between England and France was promulgated abroad.

Twenty-nine of the thirty-two days had already expired, on receiving this joyful news, when each of the prisoners would receive his six-and-eight-pence, which would be just in time to expend while on the road to Plymouth to join the cartel that was to take them across the Atlantic. The whole prisons were alive with glee, mirth and frolic, each striving to do or say something to make manifest the effervescent overflowings of his grateful heart, for the abundant good showered upon him thus in profusion. 'What,' said one, which was the sentiment of thousands, 'a glorious victory, a happy peace, a speedy return, and money in abundance! wonderful, wonderful! too much good—hurrah for the President of the United States!' and up went the hats and caps, those lacking this necessary covering in cold weather, manifested their joys equally with the others, by prancing a few steps upon their hands, heels up. Some who were better shod, insidiously circulated, that this manœuvre was to give their bare feet a spell from the frosty pavement, but it was not so; for every one had gained such a feverish heat, that no frost could penetrate their bodies, even without the necessary clothing to fend off.

The roughest of the Rough Alleys showed symptoms of an anxiety for removal, though the majority had never been better fed, clothed or lodged, than while here, nor could they reasonably expect to be again so well provided for, till lodged in the public prisons of some of the States, where they deserved to have been before crossing the Atlantic.

Whilst one was speculating at the many good things he should lay in with the forthcoming six-and-eight-pence, another was going into an abtruse calculation how he could pay his numerous debts to his grocer, his tea vender, his plum-gudgeon seller, and his washer-woman. The least debt owing to each, was greater than his money in prospective, without mentioning the many small sums borrowed from one and all of his numerous friends, while the larger amounts lost at the gambling tables, for which notes had been given, was not thought of, being beneath the notice of so worthy a class. Each was striving hard to learn how he could satisfy the whole, and still have a sufficiency to carry him to Plymouth, in a style commensurate to his former standing in society.

On the other hand, were the grocers, the caterers, the teachers, the cobblers, the tinkers, the dispensers of artificial colored water, yclept coffee and tea, the numerous class of black-legs, who had been lucky enough to conceal their trickeries and cheatings, so as not only to win the ready money of their dupes, but also their next month's pay in advance, which to make safety doubly sure, they had taken a regular transfer from the one that should receive it, signed and sealed, as prescribed by an order from the clerk's office, for those who choose to assign their coming pay to their creditors.

While this excitement was rising to fever heat, without a safety-valve to check its farther progress, and prevent an explosion, pay-day came, passed over, but no money jingled in the pockets of the prisoners. The grocer looked as blank as did the sum total of his bills receivable, for his stock wanted renewing, which could not be done with an empty till. The coffee vender turned darker than was ever the beverage he sold, and felt as flat as tasted his slops. The plum-gudgeon merchant felt, with his last month's earnings in the hands of others, much like a fish out of water, saying, 'of all I have caught, I am the greatest gudgeon.' The gambler said, 'nothing will reconcile me to my loss, only that it cost me nothing, except a chance of a hereafter grilling,' and looked much like the biter bit. The teacher shut his books, saying, 'henceforth let darkness and ignorance prevail, for with all my knowledge, I have not wherewith to buy a loaf; now full well do I know the meaning of the dark ages.' The caterer, whose fat was all in the fire, turned his dishes bottom up, discharged his scullion, showed demonstrations of making minced meat of his creditors, and reluctantly went to bed sober. 'Let my goose,' said the tailor, 'hiss and fritter away the spitle of discontent, while the shears hang their lank straddle upon the peg of complaint—no longer will I braid my legs into a setting stool for others to jeer at; let the world know, to its uttermost skirts, henceforth *I* am a man, a whole man! Avaunt! ye cabbage, I eschew thee, for I have not the means to buy the pork to make thee palatable.' 'O, ye gods and little goddies!' said the cobbler, 'may them vat's sow'd me hup, eat noffin but heel-taps vried in vax vor brekust, soles grill'd in warnish vor dinner—vat's left arsh'd hup cold vor soppur,' and showed by his scowling sourness, he knew the taste of the hash. The washer-women turned their tubs bottom up, into seats, saying, 'the chance of laying in soap was all in hopes, while now our hopes are all in the suds, with a chance of the suds being no suds, for to make suds without soap is contrary to all usage, (the casing of the soap must be had, or no suds cometh,) let alone the damage to one's reputation as a good artisan, without this necessary adjunct, besides the wear and tear to one's knuckles is a scandal to all good feelings.' Those in bad credit were vexed and astonished, that mankind should ever be otherwise than prompt in money affairs.

The excitement was rising higher and higher—one supposed the mail containing the necessary funds was waylaid and robbed, another judged the late heavy rains had so damaged the roads, that they had become impassable, while those of more mature judgment, sagely nodded their heads with measured swing, knowingly intimating, they could easily unravel the whole, should they condescend to utter but a word. Whilst this man averred all was wrong, the other declared nothing was right; some said, 'good gracious! how cometh this grievous disorder?' more with grief avowed an order for the money would be good enough without the grace; while these swore *they'd* have it, as many stood ready to back them; as one thought one thing, another guessed at another thing, till at last all came unanimously to the conclusion (a rare circumstance in so large a community, and on so excitable a question,) that pay-day had come, passed by, but no money was seen to make glad the hearts of the expectants.

A live lion's wave of excitement its toppling curl, a notice came from the prisoner's agent, at London, Mr Beasley, 'that as his orders were to pay the prisoners their per diem, *during the war*, and as nothing was said in the instructions, what disposition he should make with the funds in hand, *after the war had ceased*, he must wait for new orders from his government, before he could act farther in the matter.'

What was an excitement before, was now a very whirlwind of rage and wrath; fierce spirits were let loose, more demoniacal in their terrific fury, than pen can describe or man can imagine, threatening an explosion, as destructive to the welfare of themselves and others, as the pent up fires of an Ætna or a Strombolo, to the surrounding neighborhood.

Meetings were called, propositions propounded, backed by resolutions of a nature to destroy the propositions;—memorials were drawn, adopted, cancelled, torn up and afterwards reconsidered, all in the same half hour, for not being sufficiently strong in their wording, or for expressing more than could be understood by their intended meaning. Some moved to have the money, and that at once. To this none objected, but the cooler portion thought it doubtful whether the intention of the resolution could be carried into effect, or the object of the mover realized, by the wide hearing it took, without specifying how the money should be forthcoming. A larger number were for marching direct to London, storm it, and raze Beasley's house to the ground and lynch him afterwards. Here objections were raised by the *afraid* population doubting whether he carried the needful about his person, the legs-treasurer system then not adopted to any extent; and, strange as it may seem, where the object was for the good of all, that any should be found in the negative; but so it was, this resolution like the last, met with a sturdy opposition, by its taking a latitude which might be more dangerous, if reached, to the conquerors, than the one intended to be chastised.

Business came to a stand, all employments ceased, undertakings were abandoned when nearly completed; stocks were low, spirits were low, but lower than either was credit. No one could get a splinter for a toothpick, otherwise than as a free gift. We were shunned by the market people, as though we were lepers, or smitten with the plague. All were bankrupts, none could sneer at his neighbor's misfortunes, without bringing his own to mind.

Beasley's effigy was paraded about the yards, amid the hooting shouts and mad ravings of the enraged crowd—placarded and hung to a lamp-hook, in full view of the surrounding garrison, for several hours. Afterwards it was stoned, pelted, torn down, and cast into the gutter, to await the scavenger cart's daily round, when it was loaded up with the other filthy scrapings of the prisons, and deposited upon the common dung-heap without the walls to rot; all regretting that these distinguished honors should not be showered upon himself in person. Amidst the howlings of the mob, whose reckless tempers, yelling shrieks, or heavy groans, kept all in a tumult, to add gloom to a scene already too horrific, a fierce tempest was raging;—the elements, bringing a murkiness but a little removed from night, lent their hurricane aid to make still more hideous the unlicensed rage of the whole.

Notes were taken of these proceedings, forwarded to London, and there published, as can be seen by any one who has the curiosity to search a file of the Times newspaper, of March, 1815. Beasley had the impudence to write to the committee of the prisons, asking why he was thus harshly treated, when at the same time he was doing every thing to relieve their wants and sufferings?

I have lived to see excitements in monetary affairs—single banks fail, a wholesale sweep of those throughout the country, refuse specie for their 'promises to pay,' for the third time. I have likewise lived to see the rush of mobs, when even the brave stood aghast with horror at the demolition these more than fiends were making, while their exulting yells were reverberating over the ruins their hellish doings had caused; yet I have never seen such an excitement as was here caused by the prisoners not receiving their dues.

Had Mr. Beasley searched his instructions thoroughly, immediately before the passage quoted in his letter to the committee, he might have seen, in characters equally legible with *his* favorite quotation, 'shall pay to *each* prisoner, two and a halfpence sterling *per day*,' &c. At least so read the copy of the instructions sent to the committee for their information. For the convenience of the clerks, the committee consented to receive the money every thirty-two days, which no casuist will say exonerated Beasley from the guilt of withholding what was due when peace was ratified. Because his instructions did not sufficiently specify, in his opinion, that he should pay to them the sum while confined in prison as prisoners of war, (the original intention of those instructions, as has since been satisfactorily proven,) he not only withheld what was falling due, but that which was past due, he kept from those who were entitled to receive it.

The prisoners were not alone exasperated at this conduct of our agent; for the officers of the garrison expressed their disapprobation freely at the niggardly conduct of this representative of our government. From these and other sources, the newspapers got hold of it—spreading to the world the meanness of the act, in all the varieties of editorial colouring which their hatred to the republic could devise, or their overflowing spleen at the recent defeat of their troops, could engender.

Most of the employments slackened from this time forwards, the prisoners thinking every day would be the last of their abode in this dismal habitation of a more dismal district. Besides, they had not the same inducements to labor as formerly; for those that manufactured could find no buyers; those who were willing to teach, had people that were as equally willing to learn, but had not the means to pay for their tuition, and were thus cut short in their studies, and launched into the world in that hazardous state, when 'a little learning is a dangerous thing;' and if the danger be in proportion to the littleness of the acquirements gained by deep study, (what else could the writer of the quotation have meant?) Mr. Beasley must have a heavier account to settle hereafter, by sending so many into society with so little learning, than he would have had with his government, for paying over to each man the amount of his due, and thereby enabled him to finish his education, and become a harmless sojourner among mankind.

"Let the poor Indian, whose untutored mind" [Pope.
Sees clouds before him—and the devil behind,
"Whose soul proud science never taught to stray," [Pope.
Run did the deed—and filched his lands away.

[From the N. B. Herald.]

Treatment of the Indians.

An exposure has recently been made of a fraudulent treaty which has been negotiated with the Senaca Indans, of New York. This tribe of Indians consists of upwards of 2500, and only 146 of the number are willing to remove, yet a treaty has been negotiated and ratified by the Senate, by which they agree to give up their lands and remove. The way it was procured by the parties interested appears to have been, first, by bribing as many of the chiefs as they could, giving to eight of them more than $26,000, and permission to remain on their lands—2d, thirteen of the chiefs were made drunk, and in that situation induced to sign the treaty, and after about two years further exertion, the names of seven more chiefs were added; as it still required three more to make up a nominal majority of the chiefs, before the treaty could receive the approval of Congress, the white speculators chose three pretended chiefs for the Indians, and appended their names to the instrument. After this it was ratified by the Senate, and thus the knaves anticipated speedily to come in possession of 116,000 acres of fertile land, worth about two millions of dollars. Fortunately for the Indians, the State of Massachusetts formerly owned the right of pre-emption of the soil which belonged to these Indians, which it sold to a company in New York, and intelligence of the contemplated fraud reaching here, Gen. Dearborn was commissioned by Gov. Everett to repair to the spot, and look after the rights of the Indians. He faithfully performed his duty, and it is hoped by this means and the efforts of the Society of Friends in the matter, that the subject will be reviewed by the U. S. Government, and the Indians reinstated in their rights.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE WHALE. It is said that a new material has been discovered in England, for burning in the various kinds of lamps. It is called the 'ætherial oil-one,'—and can be purchased at two thirds the price of the finest sperm oil—and will burn twenty-four hours without clogging the lamp, or requiring trimming.

Singular Discovery of a Female Unjustly Executed.

The following account of the case of a poor girl, who was so unjustly executed in 1776, is given by a celebrated French author, as an instance of the injustice which was often committed by the equivocal mode of trial in France.

About 17 years since, a young peasant girl, possessed of a very agreeable figure, was placed at Paris in the service of a man depraved by all the vices consequent on the corruption of great cities. Smitten with her charms he tried every method to seduce her, but she was virtuous and resisted. The prudence of this girl only irritated the passion of her master, who not being able to make her submit to his desires determined on the most black and horrible revenge. He secretly conveyed into her box many things belonging to him marked with his name—he then exclaim that he was robbed—called in a *commissaire*, a ministerial officer of justice, and made his deposition. The girl's box was searched and the things were discovered. The unhappy servant was imprisoned. She defended herself only with her tears.

She had no evidence to prove that she did not put the property in her box; and her only answer to the interrogations was that she was innocent. The judges had no suspicion of what was done, or of the depravity of the accuser, and they administered the law in all its rigor; a rigor undouttedly excessive, which ought to disappear from our code, to give way to a simple but certain penalty, which would leave fewer crimes unpunished. The innocent girl was condemned to be hanged. The dreadful office was ineffectually performed, as it was the first attempt of the son of the great executioner. A surgeon had purchased the body for dissection, and it was conveyed to the house. On that evening being about to open the head he perceived a gentle warmth about the body. The dissecting knife fell from his hand, and he placed in the bed, her, whom he was about to dissect. His efforts to restore her to life were effectual: and at the same time he sent for a priest, on whose discretion and experience he could depend, in order to consult with him on this strange event, as well as to have him for a witness to his conduct. The moment the unfortunate girl opened her eyes, she believed herself in the other world, and perceiving the figure of the priest, who had a marked and majestic countenance, for I knew him and it was from him I had this fact, she joined her hands tremblingly and exclaimed, "Eternal Father, you know my innocence; have pity on me." In this manner she continued to invoke the ecclesiastic, believing, in her simplicity that she beheld her God. They were long in persuading her that she was not dead, so much had the idea of the punishment and of death possessed her imagination. Nothing could be more touching and more expressive than the cry of an innocent being, who thus approached towards him whom she regarded [illegible] of her affecting beauty, this single spectacle was sufficient to create the most lively interest in the breast of any sensible man! what a moral for a philosopher! what a lesson for a legislator!

The servant having returned to life, recognized a man, in him whom she had adored, and who directed her prayers towards the only adorable Being, and quitted the house of the surgeon, who was doubly unquiet on her account and his own. She retired to hide herself in a distant village, fearing to meet the judges or the officers, who with the dreadful tree incessantly haunted her imagination. The villainous accuser remained unpunished because his crime, though manifested to the eyes of two individual witnesses, was not so clear to the eyes of the magistrates and the laws. The people subsequently became acquainted with the resuscitation of the girl, and loaded with reproaches the execrable author of her misery; but in this immense city his offence was soon forgotten, and the monster perhaps still breathes; at least he has not publicly suffered the punishment which he deserves.

Glorious Record.

At New London, Connecticut, the following inscription is found on a grave stone. The records of ancient Rome or Greece do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotic heroism: "On the 20th October, 1781, 4000 English fell upon the town with fire and sword—700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day; but in the evening, about four o'clock, it was taken. The commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him; all his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted, thus to blow the fort into the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, wounded by three strokes of the bayonet in his body, beheld it, and said to one of his wounded friends who was still alive, "*We will endeavor to crawl to this line; we will completely wet the powder with our blood; thus will we, with the little life that remains to us, save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded.*" He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. In his thirtieth year he died on the powder which he overflowed with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserved."—After this simple narrative are the following words, in large characters: "HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOTMAN." [Hartford Courant.

ANECDOTE. A worthy old sea captain of our acquaintance once took on board a large number of passengers at a port in the Emerald Isle, to bring to this country. On approaching our coast, he as usual sounded but found no bottom. "And did ye strike the ground, Captain," inquired one of the Irishmen. "No," was the reply. "And will ye be so good as to tell us," rejoined Pat, 'how near ye came to it?'

The War Movement in Maine.

The Saco Herald states that a messenger arrived in that town on Monday evening last from Frederickton, N. B., with despatches for Gov. Fairfield, the purport of which is as follows:

Lieut. Gov. Harvey informs Gov. Fairfield that the Governor General of the Canadas has ordered a detachment—(the large a detachment is not stated)—of Her Majesty's troops on to the Madawaska territory, for the (ostensible) purpose of aiding the civil magistrates in those elements in the execution of the laws of the Province and in protecting the rights of Her Majesty's subjects. Sir John denies claiming having had anything to do with the matter, and states that in a letter to the Governor General, he has advised the withdrawal of the troops, and the substitution of an armed civil *posse*—such as the State of Maine now employs on the Aroostook territory—as amply sufficient for all the purposes for which the troops are intended.

It is understood that upon the receipt of Sir John Harvey's letter, Gov. Fairfield wrote immediately to Washington, informing the President of this last infringement of the rights of Maine, and of course demanding that the troops be removed, either by negociation or by force.

STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS. From the returns made by the marshal, we learn that the number of bushels of potatoes raised in this State the present year is 5,285,702; and which, if valued at 25 cents per bushel, would yield the sum of $1,321,425 70. The number of spindles in operation in the cotton manufactories is 665,709, and the value of cloth manufactured is estimated at $16,578,118. The total amount of capital invested in manufactories in the State is $42,492,286.

The dwelling-house of Mr Samuel Nash of Nobleboro', Me. was consumed by fire on Friday night, Dec. 11th, with the furniture and buildings thereto. The fire originated in the porch which was consumed with a part of the house before the inmates awoke.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A shoemaker in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night last was attacked by a band of ruffians, dragged to an open lot and then robbed of a sum of money, his hat, boots, coat and vest, and left lying in a state of insensibility.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW JERSEY. Mr. Jackson has been murdered in Springfield, New Jersey. He was a man of wealth, and at the time of his murder had a large amount of money about his person.

The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris, was present at an Anniversary of one of the Hospitals—Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons wives and daughters. The plate he held to the Emperor, by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his Louis d'or he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl curtsied and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "more." "Yes sir," said she, "*I now want something for the poor.*"

A fashionable lady of color in New Bedford, who gave a party the other evening received the following reply from one of the gentleman, to a note of invitation:—"Mr. —— regrets that circumstances repugnant to the acquiesce reluctantly constrains him to decline."

TALES OF TRAVELLERS. A Gascon was vaunting one day that in his travels he had been caressed everywhere in Europe. 'Have you seen the Dardanelles?' said one of the company. 'I must surely have seen them,' he replied 'when I dined with them several times.'

"He spent money like water," said a fellow. "Then he liquidated his debts," replied a friend.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, }
Franklin Bank, }
Lafayette Bank, }
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, }

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, }
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich